

A Note on Two Editions of S. S. Haldeman's Descriptions of Insects in the Stansbury Report

(Lepidoptera, Hymenoptera, Hemiptera (s. lat.), Orthoptera, Coleoptera)

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It seems to have dropped from notice, if indeed it had ever been mentioned, that Haldeman's paper in the Stansbury Report occurs as two bibliographically distinct items, as does the whole report. Since there are original descriptions in four orders of insects involved, it merits record.

The first edition of Captain Howard Stansbury's report on his 1849-1850 expedition, "Exploration and survey of the valley of the Great Salt Lake of Utah, including a reconnoissance of a new route through the Rocky Mountains," appeared in 1852. It was printed by Order of the Senate of the United States by Lippincott, Grambo & Company, Philadelphia.

In 1853 there appeared a second edition, printed this time by "Order of House of Representatives of the United States" by Robert Armstrong, Public Printer, Washington; there is this note on page two: "In the House of Representatives U. S., *March 3, 1853. Resolved,* That ten thousand copies of Stansbury's Report of the Survey of the Salt Lake, submitted to the Senate, be printed for the use of the House." This work is set in a smaller type, which has sometimes been allowed to make a difference in individual lines, as in the introductory paragraph of Haldeman's paper; but it does not change the page numbers until after the section on insects, *i.e.*, not until the table of Appendix G, meteorological data, from p. 424 on.

In both cases Prof. Haldeman's "Insects" comprises pp. 366-378 and pls. IX and X of Appendix C, Zoology. The 1853 edition has corrections and changes in the text (though not all printer's errors are altered). For instance, in the description of *Hydrochus foveatus* Haldeman, p. 375, the ". . . varied with curious reflections" of 1852 became ". . . varied with cupreous reflection" in 1853; while on p. 377 of the 1853 edition Haldeman synonymized his *Henous techanus* of the 1852 book, type of his new genus *Henous*, under *H. confertus* (Say), giving "Stansb. Rep., first ed." as the reference for the former. On p. 378 *Megaderus* is correctly given in the first edition, but incorrectly as *Megaderous* in the second; in both instances the species

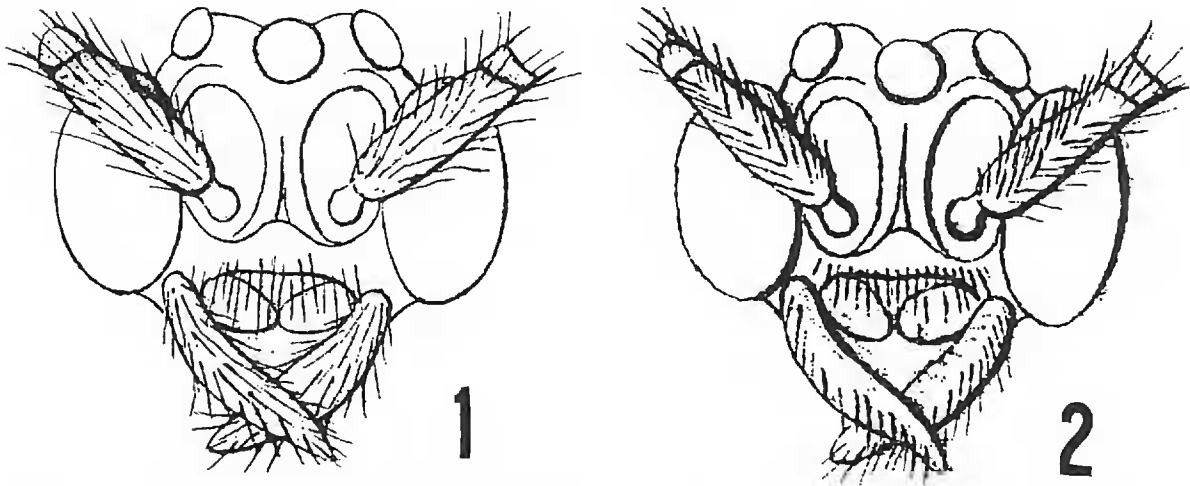


Fig. 1. Head of *Labidus harrisii* Haldeman, being figure 6, plate IX, of the 1852 paper. Fig. 2. Same, from the 1853 edition. Note that in Fig. 1 the hairs of the antennal bases and mandibles are shown in a natural distribution, while in Fig. 2 they have been put in on an arbitrary "herring bone" pattern. Fig. 2 also shows the (true) right antennal base as tapered, the mandibles narrower and closer to the eyes, and the intercellular areas more convex, than in Fig. 1. *L. harrisii* is now *Eciton (Neivamyrmex) harrisii* (Haldeman); after more than a hundred years only the male is yet known.

is given as "*corallipes*" in the text, and as "*corallifer*" in the legend for plate IX.

Of equal significance is the fact that all the plates of Appendix C have been redrawn for the House edition. Those for Appendix E, Geology and Palaeontology, have also been redrawn, but not those for Appendix D, Botany; about two-thirds of those in the general narrative have been redone. Not only are some of the individual figures strikingly different and all of them unlike the original in fine detail (compare Figs. 1 and 2), but the vertical or horizontal (and sometimes both) outline dimensions of the plates themselves are not the same. In addition, the numerals for the individual figures are usually of a different size or form (open top *vs.* closed top 4, etc.), and sometimes quite differently positioned. In all, there seems no doubt that the two editions of the work should both be included in bibliographical citations of the species.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—I am indebted to Mr. Maurice Giles of the California Academy of Sciences for the photographs used here.

LITERATURE CITED

- HALDEMAN, S. S. 1852. Insects. Pp. 366-378, pls. IX and X, in Appendix C, Zoology. In Howard Stansbury, Exploration and survey of the Valley of the Great Salt Lake of Utah, including a reconnoissance of a new route through the Rocky Mountains. Printed by order of The Senate of the United States. Lippincott, Grambo & Co., Philadelphia. Frontispiece,

487 p., including appendices A-G, various authorships; 33 unnumbered pls. in Stansbury's Report, 10 numbered pls. in Zoology appendix, 9 in Botany section, 4 in Palaeontology; 2 maps.

1853. *As above, but*: Printed by order of House of Representatives of the United States. Robert Armstrong, Washington. 495 p.; appendices, plates, and maps as in first edition.

**A New Species of the Genus *Eurytoma* Illiger Parasitic on Bees
of the Genus *Ceratina* Latreille**
(Hymenoptera: Eurytomidae and Apoidea)

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The specimens on which the new species is based were sent to me by Dr. Gerald I. Stage, Division of Biological Control, University of California, Albany, California.

***Eurytoma apiculæ* Bugbee, new species**

FEMALE.—Length averages 4.2 mm (3.1–4.8). Black except for orange-brown legs, scape and brown wing veins. Abdomen averages 2.1 mm (1.8–2.3) in length; oval from a lateral and a dorsal view with medium lateral compression; elongate sixth tergite averages 0.55 mm (0.52–0.70); fifth tergite averages 0.30 mm (0.28–0.40) in length; sixth about 1.8 times the length of the fifth; fine sculpturing covers the lower, lateral one-half to two-thirds of the surface of the sixth tergite; ninth tergite averages 0.20 mm (0.15–0.22) in length and is in line with the horizontal axis of the abdomen; 4–12 short, silvery white hairs on dorsolateral face of sixth tergite. Genitalia average 2.0 mm (1.9–2.1) in length and 1.1 mm (0.97–1.2) in height; dorsal valves narrow and black for horizontal length; averaging 0.25 mm at greatest width; dorsal valves and ventral valves turn dorsally, anteriorly, at approximately a right angle; stylet arch in an oblique plane. Propodeum broad and with a shallow depressed surface; central furrow indicated in dorsal one-third to one-half only by indistinct lateral carinae; short central carina usually present; rest of surface covered with ridges, more or less transverse in center and irregularly vertical or oblique laterally. Surface of head and thorax covered with large, deep umbilicate punctures. Pronotum as wide as mesonotum. Prominent oblique carina in depression between mesepisternum and mesepimeron. Antennae filiform; flagellum six-segmented; first longer than wide; next five become progressively shorter so that 5 is about as long as wide; terminal unit of 3 closely fused segments.